

memorandum

DATE: 25 October, 1988

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF: DT-S (018)

SUBJECT: End of Stage critique for Agent O25's Stage 5 & 6 training.

SG1J TO: DT-S (ATTN: [REDACTED])

1. (S-SS) PERIOD OF TRAINING : O25 began Stage 5 lectures by 003 on September 8, 1988. Hands-on training began September 12, 1988, under my tutelage, and finished October 21, 1988, along with Stage 6 training, which was introduced during the on-going hands-on training period.

2. (S-SS) PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS: During O25's Stage 5 & 6 training, the following accomplishments were made:

a. STAGE 5: O25 progressed through Stage 5 training very rapidly. After the initial Stage 6 training, O25 began to show a slight bit of confusion between the techniques for Stage 5 regarding AOL perceptions and Stage 5 for valid signals. A quick refresher brought performance back in line and no other problems have been noted in this area since.

b. STAGE 6: The many elements of Stage 6 training were introduced to O25 one-at-a-time, along with selected target sites which would give immediate practice in the technique just introduced. The class was held at the designated work time, lasted approximately 10-15 minutes, and ended with a session which would utilize the material just learned. After all the techniques except two (see below) had been learned and practiced, sites were selected which could use mixtures of these techniques.

1) PROBING FOR PERCEPTIONS: O25 learned through repeated practice that all Stage 6 techniques utilize "probing". This principle was re-introduced with each technique, and O25 was not allowed at any time to work Stage 6 using any other method. By the end of training, O25 was fully proficient in self-correcting the normal tendency to "slide" over the time-line, scale-line, map, etc.

2) MODELING: O25 produced excellent results with modeling (see photographs of models in individual session summary reports). The material used was Play-Doh. O25 appears to have a keen sense of 3-dimensional awareness about site characteristics, and very little trouble expressing them in this medium.

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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
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3) TIME-LINING: O25 quickly grasped the concept of time-lines, and had no apparent trouble with them, either in the beginning or later.

4) MAPPING: During the mapping exercises, O25 really became aware of the dangers of "sliding" versus the accuracy of "probing" for perceptions.

5) SCALE-LINING: Scale-lining presented somewhat more difficulty for O25, due to a tendency he/she had to associate the line with time progression. Scale-lines are purely allegorical, in that the RVer is not allowed to know even the slightest hint about what the line stands for until after the perceptions are received and recorded. This tendency was worked on, but training may need to be refreshed on this point from time to time. O25's scale-lines, once divorced from the concept of time, provided astoundingly accurate information about the individual sites.

6) DOWSING: O25 was introduced to Stage 6 dowsing during the last session of training. Instruction stressed not only the techniques of Stage 6 dowsing, but also the differences between it and "normal" dowsing. O25 immediately understood the principles involved and produced a session with extraordinarily accurate results. In this session, O25 was introduced to and given practice in both "allegorical" Stage 6 dowsing (where the RVer uses a blank sheet of paper and doesn't know what he/she is looking for) and "actual" Stage 6 dowsing (where the RVer uses a standard map and is told what to look for on it).

c. AOL/AOL SIGNAL: O25 has made tremendous strides in being able to recognize AOL. Only one session found O25 completely trapped in AOL drive, and wound up in failure, but this is not inconsistent with the performance of other viewers. Constant attention was given throughout all sessions to stress the importance of recognizing and objectifying AOL.

d. REPORTING: O25's only shortfalling during Stage 6 training was the continued tendency to not stop viewing long enough to write perceptions into the Stage 6 matrix. O25 reaches a strong contact with the site, and must be constantly prompted to write perceptions down. I do not feel that this will change with anything besides lots of experience, and constant pressure from monitors. It will hinder solo work, however, until it is learned as an automatic reflex.

e. FAILURE: As mentioned above, O25 had only one session where he/she was virtually overrun by AOL, and produced totally unacceptable results. This session was studied afterwards, and O25's understanding of the causes and hopeful cures for AOL were refreshed. In the final analysis, though, O25 learned from this session the hard lesson that all viewers learn; that some sessions are going to be ruined by AOL, and that to accept that fact and forge on is possibly the most important lesson to learn.

This was again stressed during the next session when O25 became reluctant to declare perceptions, out of fear of AOL, but quickly produced an excellent session, once the fear of further AOL was out of the way.

f. TARGET TYPES: O25 was given five targets in Stage 5 and nine targets in Stage 6 which were selected to train in the following types of perceptual awareness:

1) Physical/3-dimensional awareness. These targets included the Discovery shuttle, a Mayan figurine, Devil's Tower, a helicopter, various structures, etc.

2) Time and time progression: This included such targets as finding the figurine's time of origin, distinguishing the landing of the shuttle, as opposed to its take-off, etc.

3) Personality: Three of the targets selected were people.

4) Military/governmental/operational: Two Stage 6 and several Stage 5 (some were worked blind, so no definite count can be given) targets were of operational and/or military-governmental sites.

5) Events/activities: Three Stage 6 and several Stage 5 targets were either events or concentrated on activities at the site.

6) Relationships: Relationships between separate site features are very difficult to perceive accurately until Stage 6. Therefore, finding the relationships between site characteristics was constantly stressed in every session.

3. (S/SS) CRITIQUE: O25 has made rapid progress. O25 is conscientious and dedicated to the mastery of this art. Further experiences with the CRV and other methods will certainly provide this office with an excellent Remote Viewer.


1) O25 appears ready at this time for training in other forms of remote viewing (ERV, WRV, "normal" dowsing, etc.).

2) O25 has realized and voiced the importance of self-discipline in all forms of remote viewing, and has recognized that training in CRV has not been so much for the acquisition of techniques as for training that inner quality of self-discipline which will be so necessary in future work. It is perhaps this understanding more than any other which qualifies O25 as a "graduate" (for lack of a better term) of CRV training.

3) I would also suggest that O25 be required to keep up a proficiency in CRV techniques, in order to teach it to others in the future.

4) I feel that O25 is fully ready to be utilized operationally while training in the other techniques.

SG1J

  
SFC, USA  
DT-S, DIA

3 encl:  
O25's Stage 5 summary  
O25's Stage 6 summary  
O25's End of training summary